

The Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
DUNN, KESS & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

INvariably in Advance.

The ADVERTISER is published regularly every Wednesday Morning, at THREE DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS for Six Months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for Three Months; always in advance.

All papers distributed at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Square (10 Lines, lines or less), for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to those wishing to advertise by the year.

Announcing Candidates \$5.00, in advance.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, By a proclamation on the 15th and 19th of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law; and

WHEREAS, By another proclamation, made on the 10th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and of each other part of that State and the other States heretofore named as might maintain a loyal adherence to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time, occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

WHEREAS, By another proclamation of the first day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved June 7th, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and

WHEREAS, By another proclamation, made on the 24th of April, 1863, in pursuance of an act of Congress of July 13, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 10, 1861, were revoked, and the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, except the four counties of Virginia, designated as West Virginia, and the parts of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in North Carolina, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives, on the 22d of July, 1861, adopted resolutions in the following words, viz:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Constitutional Government in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of resentment, will do only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and, so soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease; and

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

WHEREAS, These resolutions, though not joint or concurrent, form one substantial, and may be regarded as having expressed the views of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and

WHEREAS, By my proclamation of the 13th of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, and the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed; and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions; and

WHEREAS, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens, nor others, to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority of the United States; and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their Legislatures to the condition of affairs growing out of the amended Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

WHEREAS, In view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will had the right or power to go out of, or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union, and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The people of the several before mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, been constantly giving satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this important resolution; and

WHEREAS, It is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that a people who have revolted and who have been overthrown and subdued must be dealt with as enemies, or else they must be held by absolute military power, so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional Commonwealths only as States and not as Territories, and guarantees protection to them as such; and

WHEREAS, such constituted States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States, made equal and placed on a like footing, as to political rights, immunities, dignity, and favor with the several States with which they are united; and

WHEREAS, standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, are, in time of peace, dangerous to the public interest, and incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, and contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and an exhaustion of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned, except in case of war, for repelling invaders or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

WHEREAS, The policy of the Government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection to its final suppression has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated.

Therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Florida, is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, on the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America, the nineteenth.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

Our Club Rates.

We are now furnishing the ADVERTISER to Clubs at the following reduced rates:

Ten Copies ONE YEAR, \$25.00
Fifty Copies ONE YEAR, \$50.00
Twenty Copies ONE YEAR, \$10.00
No Clubs received for a less period than one year. The entire Club must be sent at one time.

Any one sending us Five New Subscribers and the money (\$15) therewith, will receive one copy gratis.

Death of the Oldest Inhabitant of Edgefield.

On Tuesday night, April 3-4, Mrs. Rebecca Weatherford, by far the oldest inhabitant of Edgefield, departed this life, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. COCHRAN. Mrs. WEATHERFORD was "three score years and ten" had run up one hundred years of age. We hope that some one, better acquainted than ourselves with the early life of the old and respected citizen just passed away, will pay due tribute to her memory.

Great Reduction in Dry Goods!

As we look at the magnificent whole column in another part of our paper, headed as above, and footed by the honest and popular names, GRAY, MULLARKY & Co., we actually feel surprised, and flourish our pen in the most lively manner. Just read it. It is as endless as Dumas' famous Story of the Queen's Necklace, quite as interesting, which is saying a great deal, and infinitely more profitable.

The interesting communications from "VICTOR" and "RUSTIC" will appear in our next issue without fail.

The Men for the Occasion.

FRANZIER & SANDERS. See their all-embracing advertisement in another column. Col. MANSUR FRANZIER is again in the mercantile field. His high character as citizen and merchant is so well known throughout the length and breadth of Edgefield, that no word of approbation from us is necessary to give him popularity or patronage. His son-in-law, Dr. SANDERS, until now a resident of Sumter District, is a young gentleman of the highest class and character, and an accomplished physician of eight or ten years practical experience. We tender them our most courteous wishes for their complete success in the business they are now establishing.

Houston & Middleton.

Messrs. JOHN A. HOUSTON and W. E. MIDDLETON, two citizens of Edgefield, than whom none are more widely or more favorably known, send us for insertion this week an advertisement of a Grocery Store recently established by them in Augusta. It gives us much pleasure to bespeak for this advertisement the especial perusal of our readers. Their Stock embraces Groceries suited to every taste and every purse; while their popularity should make their place of business a pleasant rendezvous for friends from their native District.

A February Face in April.

The beautiful and genial weather of the past ten days is gone, and lovely April has had the bad taste to put on the mask of frowling February. At present, it is full of frost, and storm and cloudiness. Man and beast and the kindly furies of the earth are all in a way of being blighted. Let us try not to murmur. The shadow, as well as the sunshine, is undoubtedly an unavoidable part of our portion in this life.

Two Radical Triumphs.

As will be seen by referring to our news columns, the President's veto of the Civil Rights Bill has been overridden in the Senate; and the Republicans have carried the day in Connecticut. There is but little doubt that the next papers will bring us the news that the late veto has also been overridden in the House. Much might be said in the effort to prove that neither of these successes is a very decided or available Radical triumph; but we, who are at such a distance from Washington, had best not attempt to unravel the tangled and over-tangling web of national affairs. Judging from the present prospect, we fear it will be long before the tangle is unraveled to the advantage of the South.

Completion of the Augusta Branch of the S. C. Railroad.

We are exceedingly rejoiced to announce that the Augusta branch of the South Carolina Railroad was completed on Thursday of the past week, and that on Sunday last, trains ran through from Charleston to Augusta without interruption. For the information of our readers, we append the Schedule of the whole South Carolina Road.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 6, 1863.

On and after April 8th, 1863, the passenger trains will leave and arrive as follows, viz:
Leave Charleston at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta at 1 P. M.
Leave Augusta at 2 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia at 6 P. M.
Leave Columbia at 7 P. M.
Arrive at Charleston at 11 P. M.

H. T. PEAKE,
General Superintendent.

A Paragraph Upon a Dark Subject.

By the provisions of the law establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, the said institution is to perish at the end of one year from the establishment of peace. On the second day of the present month, PRESIDENT JOHNSON proclaimed that peace was permanently established. On the second day of April 1863, therefore, the Freedmen's Bureau will probably make its exit from the Southern stage. Sad experience, however, has taught us not to hope for too much. We recall to mind, as we write, that it was universally reported, about the time that President JOHNSON vetoed the Bureau Bill, that he, the President, had expressed to Senator SEARLES his willingness that the Bureau should exist ten years after this Proclamation of Peace. If the President is willing, the life of the Bureau may be extended another year. We earnestly hope and pray this will not be the case. Our fixed State laws can both manage and protect the negroes far better than the unstable and miscellaneous laws of the Freedmen's Bureau.

An extensive pillage occurred in Charleston, on the 5th, on that portion of King street, known as Robt's Range, destroying seven brick buildings with houses and goods. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, of which \$75,000 was carried off by the pillage, and \$25,000 by fire.

Whereas, the observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice has been called in question by the action of the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their Legislatures to the condition of affairs growing out of the amended Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

All Owing to Old Weems.

Most of our fellow-citizens who have been arrested by Federal Authority within the past three weeks, are now in Charleston Jail; or, were, four days since. We presume they are still there.

All of them, with the exception of Major WILSON COLEMAN and young HENRICKS, were carried from Columbia to Charleston ten days ago. As far as we can learn, the two last named gentlemen are still in Columbia.

We are rejoiced to be able to state that Gen. M. W. GARY has been released on parole— indefinite parole. He arrived among us on Monday, the 9th— "clothed and in high spirits." Upon his arrival in Charleston, he was committed to jail, and spent a day and two nights in a cell. Gen. M. C. BUTLER, who has been in Columbia and Charleston for the last two weeks, using every effort in his power to obtain the release or parole of our unfortunate fellow-citizens, at length succeeded in procuring from Gen. SICKLES an order allowing Gen. GARY the liberty of the city; and soon after, releasing him upon indefinite parole. Gen. SICKLES issued these orders after examining the affidavits from citizens of Edgefield— sworn witnesses of the affair here on sale day in March— stating that Gen. GARY had no part or parcel, directly or indirectly, in the killing of the Federal soldiers.

The South Carolinian spoke this while Gen. GARY was under arrest in Charleston:

General GARY has been arrested, we are told, because he lives in a *sanctuary* of country, about which old Parson Weems made some shocking stories a hundred years ago, which are too well remembered by us.

So all these arrests and all this fearful hurly-burly are to be attributed to old Weems; and his tales about Beck Cotton and other evil doers, who flourished in Edgefield a century back. Let us all thank the *Carolinian* for the hint, and lay our present grief at the door of old WEEMS. Or upon his coffin rather; and certainly his bones ought to shake and tremble with remorse. This idea that old WEEMS's history is doing it, will make us think better of ourselves; for really we have heard so much lately of our bloody witnesses' and savings stoutly, that we were beginning to feel a painful guilty consciousness of not having progressed one step forward in virtue and civilization since the ruthless days when Beck Cotton murdered her husband, and was in turn murdered by her brother.

So far as we know, Gen. GARY is the only one of our friends from the "watermelon precinct" who has been set at liberty. Mr. J. M. Goulling, Mr. S. B. Griffin, Mr. Julius Day, Mr. James Mitchell, Mr. M. Lowry, Mr. James Lanham, Mr. Harwell, and Mr. Eustley Bell are still in Charleston Jail. Or, is we said before, were there four days ago.

Gen. BUTLER returned to Edgefield with Gen. GARY, but will go back to Charleston on Friday, taking with him affidavits attesting the high character of our fellow-citizens still under arrest— and their undoubted innocence of the charges preferred against them.

By our next issue, we hope to announce their liberation. Gen. BUTLER ought not to, and will not, we feel assured, stay in this matter, short of seeing out of a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and demanding their release thereupon. If this should fail, then the President's Proclamation is but "a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

The Latest Arrests.

The latest arrests of citizens of Edgefield by Federal Military Authority, are in the cases of Mr. GILSON YAMOROGG and Son, Mr. PATRICK COLEMAN, and Mr. WILKS, all of Saluda.

If we do not err, these gentlemen are still in custody at the Fair Ground near our Village.

Gen. Lee's Testimony.

In our columns to-day will be found the testimony of Gen. LEE before the warshipful and wearisome Reconstruction Committee. This Committee is in every way equal to Dickens' famous "Circumlocution Office," and the only study of its members, as of those of the "Circumlocution Office," seems to be "How not to do it." But Gen. LEE's testimony does not appear calculated to help them "How not to do it;" the brave old captain is too honest and truthful for them. The lies and slanders of the Thomsens and Terrys suit their purposes better.

Was there ever anything in a so-called free country more loathsome, disgusting and malicious than this Reconstruction Committee? What is the particular difficulty to be overcome in the re-establishment of the legitimate form of government throughout the entire area of the United States? Nothing, except the designs of demagogues and fanatics to create difficulties, to bring about disorders, and to provoke convulsions, in which they find the elements of their power. No trouble is to be apprehended from the vanquished South, but a great deal from that faction of the victors that have not yet had enough of sectional wrangling. The Southern people are to day better Unionists for all practical purposes than the Northern Radicals who denounce them for disloyalty. The South is willing to accept judgment in the appeal to arms according to the claims that their adversaries profess to be contending for. They yield their point, and ask no more than that the conquerors abide by the legitimate consequences of their triumph. If it be true that the North fought for Union, the price is within their reach, and the losers are using their best endeavors to make it valuable. The object of the Southern people now is Union. They desire, they request, they labor for, the political condition that the North sought to establish by force of arms. There is no partisanship, no intrigue, no demagoguery, no strategy of factions in the South; the people here aim only to rehabilitate the country, to secure for their section its rights as a part of the Republic, and to redeem their path from the poverty and desolation left in its path of civil strife.

And in view of these incontrovertible facts, how false, how iniquitous, how malignant, how ungenerous, does this Reconstruction Committee appear to the South! And, in fact, to all the civilized world; saving and excepting always such men as Sumner and Stevens, such people as their blind and fanatical adherents, and such creatures as the pliant and unprincipled instruments of their incendiary projects.

The Anderson Appeal.

We receive from Anderson a new paper, the Appeal. This fresh candidate for public favor makes a vigorous and promising start. Its Editors, and Proprietor, also, if we mistake not, are W. W. HENDERY, Esq., and the Rev. W. E. WALTERS. Published every Wednesday morning. Subscription price, \$3.00 in Currency or \$2.00 in Coin. We have not forgotten you, friend WALTERS, nor the better and brighter days in which we worked together. Rest assured that the Appeal will always be welcomed to the Advertiser's table with heart-felt enjoyment.

Information has been received of a secret convention between Napoleon and Maximilian, concluded at the City of Mexico, on the 19th September last, fixing the pay and positions of the French agents of Mexico for five years from the above date.

There were more than twenty divorces granted at the recent term of the Court at Woodstock, Vermont, nearly half of which were on account of adultery.

F. F. GORAL, a teacher in the Freedmen's Bureau, at Mobile, arrested some time ago for stealing a horse from the livery stable of Mr. Rufus Dane, was tried at the recent term of the City Court, found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary.

The Memphis Daily Times, Radical, has suspended publication for want of patronage. Bravo, Memphis!

All the troops in Mississippi, it is said, have been ordered to rendezvous at Jackson, preparatory to being marched out of service.

The Selma (Ala.) Messenger says: "We learn that General W. J. Hardee has, at the request of General Grant and Sherman, received from President JOHNSON an assurance that he may continue in the pursuit of civil life without fear of molestation by the United States authorities."

The Peace Proclamation.

While Congress seems determined to destroy the country, ANDREW JOHNSON seems determined to save it. The conflict between Congress and the President is day by day growing more serious in its aspects. What the result of the final clash will be, no man can foresee.

We publish this week, the long-talked-of and long-hoped-for Peace Proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON. In the Preamble to this Proclamation, he says: "standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, are, in time of peace, dangerous to the public interest, and incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, and contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and an exhaustion of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in case of war, for repelling invaders or suppressing insurrection or rebellion."

While in the actual *Corpus* of the important document, he merely says that: "insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Florida, is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded."

The inference, however, can of course be none other than that all these things which are so "dangerous to the public interest," are to be no longer "sanctioned or allowed." Whether we are to be delivered from the surveillance of military occupation, or whether the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is to be restored to us, by force of this Proclamation, or not, we are unable to say. We fear, however, that the removal of all these grievous and unnecessary burdens will depend upon future orders; and that we shall be obliged to groan under them for some days to come. In our own District, as yet, we can certainly see no first fruits of the President's announcement of Peace.

Exciting News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, suggesting a modification of the test oath. They show the great importance of such legislation both in a pecuniary and harmonizing point of view. The President earnestly commends the subject to the early consideration of Congress. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the Senate Mr. Lane, of Kansas, offered a resolution for the admission of the Southern States to representation on condition of repudiating the Confederate debt and enjoining the Federal debt, and annulling ordinances of secession, and granting the right of suffrage to colored persons who pay tax on two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of property, and can read and write. He spoke of the necessity of immediate action on the subject of reconstruction to save the Republic party.

The veto message was taken up, and some sharp conversation ensued between Lane and Meade. The former endorsed the President's great vigor. The discussion created considerable sensation. Further debate ensued at six o'clock, but no vote was taken. The House unsated Brooks of New York, and voted in his contestant, Dodge.

LATER.—The Senate passed the Civil Rights bill over the veto, by a vote of thirty-three to fifteen.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The passage of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto was hailed yesterday with uproarious demonstrations of delight by the Republicans present. When Morgan announced the vote he was greeted with applause and congratulations by many Senators and members of the House.

Willey, of West Virginia, voted in favor. The New Jersey Legislature adjourned without electing a Senator in the place of Stockton.

Gen. Semmes was released yesterday afternoon, by order of the President, on his original parole given under the terms of the Johnson-Sherman convention. He left the marine barracks for Baltimore in the evening train.

A Republican Senator remarked to-day that he was well satisfied with a proclamation of unconditional amnesty will soon be issued.

Yesterday a large number of post offices were re-opened in South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas.

The House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs considered a new bill this evening. There is a prospect of an attempt to pass it through the House.

Some months ago Bowley, Milligan and Horsey, civilians, were tried by a Military Commission on a charge of conspiracy, and convicted. They were sentenced to be hung, but President JOHNSON commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life. The case has been brought up before the United States Supreme Court, which tribunal to-day decided they ought to be discharged from custody, and that a Military Commission had no legal jurisdiction to try them.

From Canada.

TORONTO, April 4.—The order disbanding the volunteers has been rescinded, and troops are still being sent to the frontier. There is a great deal of mystery in this matter. The Government professes to intend to muster men out, yet under cover of night they sent new companies to the frontier. Last night four companies arrived at midnight in this city. This morning there were no signs of them, and the authorities refuse to tell where they went. Many believe that the Government is endeavoring to make Americans believe that they are disbanding the troops while secretly calling out more.

An attempt was made to burn the City Hall at Ottawa a few nights since.

New York, April 4.—A number of resident Canadians held a revolutionary meeting in this city last night, and appointed a committee to form a permanent society in this city to agitate for Canadian independence.

DESTRUCTION OF LINCOLN VILLAGE.—We devote considerable space in this issue of our paper to an account of the late fire in Dartington village, whereby some forty buildings were destroyed.

Just as we go to press we are informed by a gentleman who has arrived from Dartington District that on Saturday night last the Northern portion of the village, which was left remaining at the late fire, was destroyed.

The original cause of the late fire, a young man was drawing kerosene oil, and was using a candle, when the oil took fire, and caused a general conflagration. Our informant says every business house in the place, with a number of residences, are destroyed.—Kingtree (S. C.) Star.

FIRE AT MARION.—The Marion Crescent, of the 28th ult., announces disturbances at that place, on the part of the soldiers. It says that "they set fire to the house of a woman named Kate Lewis, a courtizan, and to the building used as a school room for freed people, which latter greatly endangered the principal part of the buildings on the public square."

It also says, "the spite of the soldiers seemed directed especially to the freed people, several of whom were beaten quite severely."

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On Wednesday night, 29th ult., as the train on the Anderson branch was leaving Belton, an unknown person fired several shots at two Federal officers who were getting aboard the train. Fortunately, neither were injured by the firing, and one of them, it is said, returned the fire so soon as he was satisfied the shots were intended for him.—Anderson Intelligencer, 5th.

REMOVAL OF THE GARISON.—On yesterday the soldiers garrisoning this place took their departure. They belonged to the 29th Maine Regiment, and joined their command at the Depot at this place as it passed down from Dartington where it had been stationed. We learn that while at the depot some of the soldiers broke open the door of Mr. Harper and rifled it of its contents. The officer in command came up and had some of the articles recovered.—Kingtree Star.

At the recent sitting of the Court of Common Pleas in Greenville District, Wm. Turner and A. P. Richards were indicted of horse stealing, and sentenced to be hung on the 27th July.

THE GARISON.—Our village was evacuated on last Monday morning by the federal troops. The company stationed here is now at Cheraw, where all business for this District will be transacted in future. It is a relief to be thus restored (partially) to the management of our own affairs, and to feel that we are no longer to be under the immediate supervision of federal soldiers. We hope our people will have no occasion to apply to the authorities at Cheraw for any kind of relief, and that we can satisfy them of our ability and disposition to act justly and properly towards the freedmen and each other.—Bennettsville Journal.

General Dick Taylor, brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, Mr. Jeff. Davis, and Burton Harrison, are all in Washington asking permission for Mrs. Davis to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe.

EYEMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 22d ult., by M. M. Padgett, Esq., Mr. R. W. ARENDER and Miss E. J. McGEE, all of this District.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at the residence of her father, WILLIAM HAMMONS, Esq., on the 7th March, 1863, MARY C. C. the beloved wife of SCARBOROUGH BROADWATER, aged twenty-eight years.

The Angel of Death has darkened with the shadow of his wing, the home of a fond and faithful husband. The partner of his bosom, after a lingering illness, which was borne with the marked fortitude characteristic of the true Christian, has yielded up her life into the hands of God who gave it. In every position and circumstance of life, MARY BROADWATER was the willing child of duty—discharging the relative obligations of daughter, wife, sister, with scrupulous fidelity. Death, which is said to come like a thief in the night, did not find her unprepared. For years she had been a communicant of the Baptist Church, illustrating her faith in God by the calm resignation with which she met the trials incident to a life in this world.

She leaves a young and sorrowing husband, an aged father and mother, and numerous near and dear relatives, to say nothing of many warm friends, to mourn their irreparable loss, which, it is hoped, is her eternal gain. She now sleeps the sleep that knows no waking.

Of your charity, Christians, pray that she may enjoy eternal repose.

A FRIEND.

DIED, on Monday, the 26th February, 1863, GEORGIA ANNA, daughter of GEORGE W. and ELIZABETH ANN TURNER, aged nine months and seventeen days.

Dear Georgia, we have laid thee down to sleep in the cold, cold ground; but in the Paradise of God we hope to meet thee again. For her to die was great gain. The healing spirit of a merciful God can always soothe the wounded hearts of the bereaved Father, Mother, Brother and Sister. May her early death be sanctified to all who knew her and loved her.

I hear the soft wind sighing,
Through every bush and tree,
Where no dear Georgia's lying;
Away from love and me.
Tears from my eyes are starting
And sorrow shades my brow;
Oh, were you not passing,
We have no Georgia now.

I see the pale moon shining,
On Georgia's white head stone;
The rose bush round it twining,
Is here, like me, alone;
And, just like me, is weeping
These dew drops from the bough;—
So long has she been sleeping,
We have no Georgia now!

My heart is ever lonely,
My life is dreary and sad,
'Tis hard to part thus from her,
On earth to meet no more.
From morning until even
Care rests upon my brow,
She's gone! she's gone from me to heaven,
We have no Georgia now!

A FRIEND.

New Store.

NEW GOODS!

FRANZIER & SANDERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Edgefield District that they have just received from NEW YORK, a VERY FULL AND WELL SELECTED Stock of

DRY GOODS AND STAPLE GOODS!

Our Stock of

Dress Goods and Fancy Articles.

IS VARIED AND COMPLETE.

Ladies' and Misses BONNETS and HATS.

Trimmed and Untrimmed;
RIBBONS and FLOWERS, all styles;
Gentlemen and Boys' HATS of different styles, including Leghorn and Panama;
SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Misses;
FINE BOOTS and GONGRESS GAITERS;
HOSIERY of every variety;
Black and Blue CLOTH for Gentlemen's wear;
Fine DOESKIN and FANCY CASSIMERES;
DRAPE